

UTTOXETER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and the Senior Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1969



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UTTOXETER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

as at 31st December, 1969

Chairman : Councillor R. E. BARKER

Vice-Chairman : Councillor Mrs. R. CARTER

Members of the Health and Highways Committee :

Chairman : Councillor C. J. TUNNICLIFFE

Councillor J. A. Badgery

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„ Mrs. R. Carter

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„ I. P. Pirie

„ W. Preston

„ A. R. Ridd

„ J. E. Stanway

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health :

DR. S. M. DURKIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector :

A. F. WARD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Certified Food Inspector

Additional Public Health Inspector

H. NUTTER, M.A.P.H.I., Certified Food Inspector

ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,
Holly Dene,
High Street,
Uttoxeter.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Uttoxeter Urban District Council*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health of the Uttoxeter Urban District for the year 1969. This report has been prepared in accordance with Circular 1/70 of the Department of Health and Social Security.

Vital Statistics

These are set out in detail in the usual form in the succeeding pages. In addition to the information given in previous years a table has been introduced which compares these statistics with those for England and Wales.

The Birth and Death Rates are calculated using the Comparability Factor supplied for this purpose by the Registrar General. This factor is designed to compensate for variations in the age and sex structure of the population of different areas and to make the rates so calculated comparable to those of other areas and to the figures for England and Wales. One has to remember that two units of very different size are being compared, but it will be noted that the Death Rates for the Uttoxeter Urban District are lower than the national average in each case.

Since the rates for this district are based on a relatively small unit of population wide fluctuations can occur from year to year occasioned by only a small increase or decrease in the number of deaths. Nevertheless it is apparent when looking at the rates for previous years that there is a downward trend particularly in the number of deaths associated with infancy and childbirth. In 1969 this downward trend was maintained, and only one stillbirth and two deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age, two less than in 1968, were recorded.

The causes of death are listed on page 8. The main causes were again coronary thrombosis (ischaemic heart disease) and strokes (cerebrovascular disease). 42% of all deaths occurred over 65 years of age and 48% over 75.

Infectious Diseases

In June 1968 the Public Health (Infective Jaundice) Regulations came into force making Infective Jaundice a statutorily notifiable condition. This decision was taken for a number of reasons but mainly because it seemed that this disease was becoming more common and outbreaks of jaundice amongst drug addicts were reported to be occurring as a result of shared syringes and needles.

Reference was made in last year's Annual Report to the fact that twenty-one cases of Infective Hepatitis occurred in Uttoxeter Urban District in the autumn and winter of 1968. Cases continued to occur during the early part of 1969, and fourteen more cases were notified before the outbreak came to an end in May.

Very few adults were affected; the patients were mainly primary and, to a lesser extent, secondary school children. Detailed records were kept which illustrated clearly the characteristic attributes of the disease, e.g. the rather long and variable incubation period, and that in an outbreak sub-clinical cases are numerous in whom a transient febrile illness occurs without any apparent jaundice.

Although it was reported by the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health and Social Security in his report for 1968 that there has been a rise recently in mortality due to Infective Hepatitis there were, fortunately, no deaths in your district. The disease was debilitating, however, and several children had prolonged absences from school.

Bacteriological tests were carried out in the toilet blocks of the schools primarily affected and gave satisfactory results.

The outbreak finally died out in May, 1969, presumably when all susceptible individuals in the community had suffered a clinical or sub-clinical attack of the disease.

Conclusion

It is always difficult when writing this Report to pick out items for mention in the preamble. So much of the work of the Health Department cannot be recorded statistically—the time spent allaying anxieties, enlightening enquirers and dealing with discontents for example. These are not the stuff that preambles are made of either. Nevertheless your Public Health Officers do have the satisfaction of knowing that not only do the services provided ensure a healthier and safer environment, but equally important, especially in health services, attention is given to the problems of the individual.

For carrying out the many duties associated with the day to day work of the Health Department I have to thank your Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Ward, his Deputy, Mr. Nutter, and the clerical staff whose loyal service is much appreciated.

May I also take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to my fellow officials for their contributions to this Report and their ready assistance at all times.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. M. DURKIN,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area	.....	Acres,	3,393
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population (Mid 1969)	.....		8,980
Number of Inhabited Houses in the Rate Books at 1st April 1st, 1969	.....		2,966
Rateable Value as at 1st April 1st, 1969	.....	£	347,850
Sum represented by the product of 1d. rate for 1969-70		£	1,386
Number of persons per acre	.....		2.65
Number of houses per acre	.....		0.87
Average number of persons per house	.....		3.00

The Urban District of Uttoxeter is situated in the centre of rural Staffordshire. It is not surprising, therefore, that it possesses a thriving cattle and produce market which draws patronage from a wide area and brings considerable trade to the town. The number of animals passing through the cattle market has increased very considerably in the post war years, and it is now one of the most important cattle markets in the Midlands.

In 1951 the Council promoted a local Act to enable them to acquire the Uttoxeter Racecourse which had become derelict consequent upon its requisition during the war years. National Hunt racing was recommended, and this pleasantly situated course is now very well supported. Despite the fact that the majority of racecourses have been having financial difficulties the support which the Uttoxeter course attracts has proved to be of considerable financial benefit to the Uttoxeter ratepayers.

Uttoxeter is also an educational centre. Its school population numbers approximately 2,300, and pupils travel to Alleyne's Grammar School from as far afield as Cheadle, Blythe Bridge and Tutbury. The children enjoy the facilities available at the open-air heated swimming pool provided by the Council and opened in 1963. The pool, with a diving pool and a children's pool adjacent, has also proved to be a great attraction to visitors.

Uttoxeter's main industries are an agricultural machinery works and a biscuit factory. A manufacturing dairy and a corset factory also provide employment.

In recent years the Council has acquired and serviced a site extending to approximately 26 acres for additional industry in the area.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

<i>Live births (Factor 0.98)</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	71	58	129
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
				—	—	—
				72	59	131
Crude birth rate per 1,000 estimated population						14.6
Adjusted birth rate				.....	.....	14.3
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births						2.0
<i>Stillbirths</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	1	1
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				—	1	1
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths						8.0
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 estimated population						0.11
Total live and stillbirths				.....	.....	132
<i>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				1	1	2
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births						15.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births						16.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births						0.0
<i>Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				1	1	2
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)				.....	.....	15.0
<i>Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	1	—	1
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				1	—	1
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)				.....	.....	8.0
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)				.....	.....	15.0
Maternal mortality (including abortion)					.....	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births				.....	.....	0.0
<i>Deaths (Factor 1.03)</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
				48	48	96
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population						10.7
Adjusted death rate				„	„	11.0

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1969

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. and under 1 yr.	Age in Years										
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and		
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ...	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Malignant Neoplasms ...	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes Mellitis ...	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Endocrine Etc. Diseases	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases Nervous System	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypertensive Disease ...	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ischaemic Heart Disease ...	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Forms Heart Disease ...	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	3	—
Cerebrovascular Disease ...	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Disease Circulatory System	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	M	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Emphysema ...	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asthma ...	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases Respiratory System	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases Digestive System	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases Musculo-Skeletal System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Anomalies ...	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL All Causes	M	48	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	3	8	19	13	—
	F	48	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	9	28	—

**VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1969 WITH THOSE
FOR ENGLAND AND WALES FOR THE SAME YEAR**

	<i>Uttoxeter Urban District</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
Live Birth Rates, etc.		
Live births per 1,000 home population (crude rate)	14.6	16.3
Area comparability factor .....	.98	1.00
Local adjusted rate	14.3	16.3
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate .....	.88	1.00
Illegitimate live births as percentage of all livebirths	2	8
Stillbirth Rate		
Stillbirths per 1,000 total live and still births	8	13
Infant Mortality Rates		
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	15	18
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births	16	17
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—	25
Neonatal Mortality Rate		
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births	15	12
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate		
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	8	10
Perinatal Mortality Rate		
Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	15	23
Deaths Rates, etc. all ages		
Deaths per 1,000 home population (crude rate)	10.7	11.9
Area comparability factor	1.03	1.00
Local adjusted rate	11.0	11.9
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate .....	.93	1.00

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1963 to 1969

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 estimated Population</i>			<i>Rate per 1,000 Live Births</i>
	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Stillbirth Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>Infant Death Rate</i>
1969	14.6	0.11	10.7	15.00
1968	15.22	0.11	12.67	28.92
1967	17.30	0.57	10.41	6.62
1966	18.52	0.24	9.56	45.16
1965	18.67	0.48	10.12	19.35
1964	15.86	0.36	11.25	30.53
1963	17.41	0.24	10.32	20.69

CANCER DEATHS

Noted below are the total annual deaths from cancer according to sex in respect of your district during the year under review and the previous four years. The percentage which these cancer deaths formed of the total deaths each year is also shown.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Deaths</i>
1969	6	9	15	15.62
1968	16	14	30	26.92
1967	7	8	15	16.48
1966	5	7	12	15.00
1965	8	4	12	14.38

<i>Site of Cancer</i>	1969	1968	1967
Lung, Bronchus	6	9	6
Stomach	1	4	3
Breast	1	3	1
Uterus	1	2	1
Other sites	6	12	4

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICE

Laboratory Service

The district is served by the Public Health Laboratory at Stafford, which is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Department of Health and Social Security. Samples and specimens submitted by the general practitioners and the Public Health Department are examined and reported on. An advisory service is also available in the event of an outbreak of an infectious disease such as food poisoning, and on these occasions the helpful advice of the Director is much appreciated.

Ambulance Service

A 24 hour Ambulance Station is maintained in Uttoxeter by the Staffordshire County Council; this has been under radio control since 1956. The Station is manned by a personnel of 25.

Nursing Services

In your district there are two full-time district nurses, two district nurse/midwives, one of whom also serves the adjacent parishes in the Rural District, two health visitors both of whom are also responsible for parishes in the Rural District, and one part-time clinic nurse.

Clinics

During 1969 a school clinic, an infant welfare centre, a cervical cytology clinic, a family planning clinic, relaxation and mothercraft classes and ancillary services in connection with the School Health Service were provided at Heath House Clinic, Uttoxeter, by the Staffordshire County Council.

Chiropody Service

This service, which was first made available to old age pensioners, handicapped persons and expectant mothers by the Staffordshire County Council in 1962, continued to operate throughout 1969, treatment being domiciliary or at Heath House Clinic according to need.

Domestic Help Service

This service is provided by the local health authority under permissive powers deriving from Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1948. In your district 14 part-time Helps were employed and 50 cases were attended during 1969.

Hospitals

There are no hospitals in the Uttoxeter Urban District, and as in previous years the arrangements in this connection are as follows:

(a)	Bucknall Isolation Hospital	Infectious Diseases
(b)	Derby City Hospital and Derby Royal Infirmary	}	General medical and surgical cases
	Stoke-on-Trent City General Hospital		
	Stafford General Infirmary		
	Burton General Infirmary		
(c)	Burton General Infirmary and District Hospital Centre	}	Maternity cases (majority of)
	Ashbourne Maternity Home		
	Derby City Hospital		
(c)	Ashbourne Maternity Home	}	Maternity cases (majority of)
	Derby City Hospital		
(d)	Fernleigh Hospital, Stafford	}	Geriatric cases
	Trent Hospital, Stone		
	Ivy House, Cannock		
	Bucknall Hospital, Bucknall		

Tuberculosis

Most patients attend the Stafford Chest Clinic by appointment, but all are visited in their own homes by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

**MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF COUNCIL
EMPLOYEES**

During 1969, 6 employees were medically examined and found fit for entry into the Sick Pay Scheme and to undertake certain duties. Of these 3 were jointly employed by the Uttoxeter Rural District Council.

Seven employees, jointly employed by Uttoxeter Urban and Rural District Councils, were found medically fit for their posts and for entry into the Superannuation Scheme.

Three medical examinations were carried out for other Local Authorities.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

As from the 15th June, 1968, Infective Jaundice became a notifiable disease under the Public Health (Infective Jaundice) Regulations, 1968.

On the 1st October, 1968, the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968, came into force making the following alterations to the defined notifiable infectious diseases:

- (i) Acute Pneumonia, Erysipelas, Puerperal Pyrexia and Acute Rheumatism no longer to be notified.
- (ii) Tetanus and Yellow Fever to be notified for the first time.

It will be appreciated therefore that the following table will not give the complete picture with regard to the incidence of the diseases required to be notified for the first time during 1968.

Corrected notifications for 1969 and the previous 4 years.

<i>Disease</i>	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	2	5	4	3
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	67	19	39	98	159
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	15	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice	14	21	—	—	—

**ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP
IN THE YEAR 1969**

DISEASE	Under 1 year		1—2 years		3—4 years		5—9 years		10—14 years		15—24 years		25 years & over		Totals		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	8	7	13	11	18	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	28	67
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	5	1	2	-	-	2	-	6	8	14
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1969—MONTHS OF OCCURRENCE
ORIGINAL NOTIFICATIONS

Month	DISEASE										
	Whoop- ing Cough	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Infective Jaundice	Polio- myelitis (Para- lytic)	Menin- gitis	Dysen- tery	Pul. Tuber- culosis	Non-Pul Tuber- culosis	Diph- theria	Food Poison- ing
January	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	23	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	22	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	8	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	67	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT FOR 1969
 PROVED CASES

Quarter	DISEASE										
	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Typhoid Fever	Infective Jaundice	Dysentery	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Non- Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Food Poison- ing	Tuberculosis		
									Respiratory	CNS	Others
First	—	46	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second	—	18	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fourth	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	67	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

For your information I append in table form the number of Infectious Diseases in each quarter for
 Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts in this County

Quarter	DISEASE										
	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Typhoid Fever	Infective Jaundice	Dysentery	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Non- Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Food Poison- ing	Tuberculosis		
									Respiratory	CNS	Others
First	81	609	—	46	54	—	—	6	9	1	7
Second	60	431	—	65	26	—	—	12	13	—	1
Third	39	340	1	18	20	—	—	73	12	—	6
Fourth	39	113	—	20	172	—	—	19	12	—	—
Totals	219	1,493	1	149	272	—	—	110	46	1	14

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year under review no new cases of tuberculosis were notified and no deaths occurred due to this disease.

The figures for your district over the past 20 years are given in the following table.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Popula- tion</i>	<i>New Cases</i>		<i>Deaths</i>	
		<i>Pul.</i>	<i>Non-Pul.</i>	<i>Pul.</i>	<i>Non-Pul.</i>
1969	8,980	—	—	—	—
1968	9,000	—	—	—	—
1967	8,850	—	—	—	—
1966	8,370	2	—	—	—
1965	8,300	—	—	—	—
1964	8,260	—	—	—	—
1963	8,330	1	—	—	—
1962	8,290	—	—	—	—
1961	8,190	—	—	1	—
1960	8,210	—	1	—	—
1959	8,100	—	2	—	—
1958	7,940	1	—	1	—
1957	7,860	—	—	1	—
1956	7,820	3	2	1	—
1955	7,580	1	2	—	—
1954	7,530	2	—	—	—
1953	7,391	5	4	1	1
1952	7,400	1	2	—	—
1951	7,427	5	—	3	1
1950	7,330	5	1	1	1

With regard to BCG vaccination in schools this service is offered to all children in the first year of the senior school. It is a pity that more parents do not give their consent for tuberculin testing to be carried out, for it not only sorts out those suitable for vaccination but brings to light those in whom there is strong positive reaction and in whom an annual incidence of tuberculosis of the order of 3.50 per 1,000 may be expected in the next 2½ years. These strongly positive reactors need supervision and this is usually arranged with the chest physician for both them and their contacts.

For other positive reactors to the tuberculin test it is sufficient to arrange an annual attendance for X-ray.

The Chest Radiology Service is available to inhabitants of the Uttoxeter Urban and Rural Districts on the 2nd Tuesday of each month when the van is sited at Wilfred House, Carter Street, Uttoxeter.

An X-ray is of course part of the medical examination for all Council employees.

PROPHYLAXIS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

As you are aware the Staffordshire County Council is the responsible authority throughout the County with regard to immunisation and vaccination.

In this section of the annual report, however, it is customary to include for your information the numbers in your district in the various age groups, who, according to the records held in the Area Health Office were protected against infectious diseases during the year under review.

In April, 1968, the Department of Health made available measles vaccine for the immunisation of all susceptible children up to the age of 15 years. Previously this had been offered only to pre-school children in certain groups where it was considered more dangerous for them to develop measles than the ordinary child, e.g. children with chronic disease of heart or lungs.

The extension of the measles vaccination scheme was in accordance with recommendations made by the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation who also reviewed the complete schedule of immunisations and advised certain alterations in order to obtain optimum immunological response.

The revised schedule which was adopted by Staffordshire County Council in October, 1968, is as follows:

<i>Age</i>	<i>Antigen</i>	<i>Minimum intervals between doses</i>
6 months	1st Triple + 1st Polio	6-8 weeks
8 months	2nd Triple + 2nd Polio	4-6 months
12-14 months	3rd Triple + 3rd Polio	4 weeks
13-15 months	Measles Vaccine	4 weeks
14-16 months	Smallpox Vaccine	
5 years or school entry	Dip/Tet Booster + Polio Booster	4 weeks
	Smallpox Vaccine	
10-13 years.....	B.C.G. Vaccine	
About 15 years, prior to leaving school	Tet. Booster + Polio Booster	4 weeks
	Smallpox	

The following tables give the number of children under 16 years who received completed primary courses (i.e. a series of 3 injections) and booster doses against diphtheria and tetanus during 1969.

<i>Antigen</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Reinforcing</i>
Diphtheria	—	3
Tetanus	7	101
Diphtheria/Tetanus	20	121
Triple Antigen	28	88

The aggregate figures for diphtheria and tetanus immunisation in the various forms compared with the figures for the previous four years are given in the following table.

It will be noted that in 1969 the number of primary courses of immunisation against these diseases is considerably lower than in previous years. This is mostly due to absence of medical staff on sick leave but also the result of the introduction of the revised schedule in which the interval between the second and third injections of the primary course was extended from 6 weeks to 6 months. Thus a number of courses which should have been completed in 1969 were not completed until 1970 and so are not included in these statistics.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Diphtheria</i>		<i>Tetanus</i>	
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Reinforcing</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Reinforcing</i>
1969	48	212	55	310
1968	152	265	210	242
1967	163	358	351	207
1966	170	145	216	120
1965	154	193	319	73

WHOOPING COUGH

All children receiving protection against whooping cough in 1969 received it in the form of triple antigen.

SMALLPOX

The number of vaccinations according to the records received in the Area Health Office, carried out in the Uttoxeter Urban District in 1969 and the four previous years are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Primary Vaccinations</i>	<i>Re-vaccinations</i>
1969	32	7
1968	38	8
1967	19	8
*1966	49	11
1965	23	16

*Year in which outbreak of smallpox occurred.

POLIOMYELITIS

The following table gives the number of children vaccinated against poliomyelitis both by oral vaccine and by injection. During 1969 however the number of children receiving protection by the injection method was very few.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Primary Doses</i>	<i>Reinforcing Doses</i>
1969	43	276
1968	148	257
1967	168	221
1966	132	149
1965	114	130

MEASLES

26 children received protection against measles during 1969.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

WATER SUPPLY

The South Staffs. Waterworks Company became the water authority for the Uttoxeter Urban and Rural Districts on 1st April, 1968.

According to information supplied by the Company, the number of houses and the estimated population supplied with water from public mains at 31st December, 1969, is as follows:—

A further thirty-two dwelling houses were built during the year ending 31st December, 1969. This brings the total up to 3,039. All but six of these are supplied with mains water into the houses, none being supplied by standpipe.

Water Supply Sampling

(a) Samples taken for bacteriological examination

Source	Number taken	RESULTS	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Mains Water; Chlorinated	3	3	—

(b) Fluoride content

A sample of mains water taken gave a fluoride content of 0.47 p.p.m.

(c) Swimming Bath Water

Two samples from the Lido were submitted for standard analysis.

OPEN AIR SWIMMING POOL

This Council own and operate an open air heated swimming pool with divers' pool and a paddling pool adjacent. The provision of separate pools for the various swimming activities follows modern practice and obviates the dangers both for divers and swimmers in a multi-purpose pool.

The three pools are each built in reinforced concrete. The main swimming pool is 110 feet long by 50 feet wide varying in depth from 3 to 6 feet.

The diving pool is 40 feet by 40 feet and 12 feet 6 inches deep. The children's pool is kidney shaped having a greatest length of 64 feet and a depth of approximately 15 inches.

Water in the three pools is filtered through a battery of diatomaceous earth filters, the whole of the water in the diving and main pool being filtered in eight hours whilst the water in the children's pool is 'turned over' every six hours. After passing through the filters the water is heated by two calorifiers, the heat being obtained from a gas boiler having an output of 910,000 B.T.U.'s per hour and connected to the public supply. Before passing to the pools the water is sterilized by the injection of chlorine gas, the pH of the water being controlled by dosing with soda ash.

SEWAGE AND SEWERAGE DISPOSAL

The main Urban sewerage and sewage disposal scheme commenced in April, 1968 and is still not completed due to delay caused by inclement weather etc.

HOUSING

Improvement Grants

In the year ending 31st December, 1969, under the 1959 Housing Act two discretionary grants and four standard grants were approved. Two discretionary and two standard grants were paid. In the same year, under the 1969 Housing Act, two discretionary grants were approved and one discretionary grant was paid.

Details of progress regarding the clearance of unfit houses is included in the Public Health Inspector's report. The following is an account of the position with regard to housing applications in the Uttoxeter Urban District during 1969, for which information I am indebted to your Housing Manager.

Number of applicants on waiting list at the beginning of 1969—202.

Householder Applications

			<i>Resident in Uttoxeter</i>	<i>Non Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a)	Requiring 2 Bedroom accommodation		24	38	62
(b)	„ 3 „ „		5	34	39
(c)	„ 4 „ „		—	2	2
					<hr/> 103 <hr/>

Lodger Applications

			<i>Resident in Uttoxeter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a)	Requiring 2 Bedroom accommodation		43	12	55
(b)	„ 3 „ „		3	3	6
					<hr/> 61 <hr/>

Bungalow Applications

<i>Resident in Uttoxeter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>
10	6	16

Bed-sitter Applications

<i>Resident in Uttoxeter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>
8	14	22

During the year 98 properties of all types became vacant and were re-let, including 15 properties formerly occupied by Birmingham families, which became vacant and were let to local applicants as no replacement nominations from Birmingham families were available.

Two families from Birmingham were rehoused by the Council under the Overspill agreement with that city.

Nineteen transfers of tenancies were approved and 3 exchanges between local families were completed.

Four cottage properties were purchased and added to the register and 4 were closed and will not be re-let.

Five families were rehoused in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957.

The Council continued its policy of making some Council houses available for sale and 3 were sold with vacant possession as also were 2 to existing occupiers.

Local Industries were assisted by special arrangements to provide housing accommodation to their employees.

Increased activity has again been noted at the Community Centre at Harvey Place and regular outings and entertainments were held.

During the year the Council's Contractors began an extensive scheme of improvements and alterations to properties in Ashbourne Road, Johnson Road and Howitt Crescent. This involves enlarging kitchens, transferring outside W.C.'s indoors, replacing baths, washbasins, and installing sink units, together with whole house electrical wiring, and the provision of outside coalplaces and storage sheds.

Even though a large number of applicants for accommodation were rehoused during the year and many other applications cancelled for various reasons, at the end of 1969 the total number of applications had increased to 234, these being classified as follows.

Householder Applications

			<i>Resident in Uttoxeter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a)	Requiring 2 Bedroom accommodation		23	46	69
(b)	„ 3 „ „		7	35	42
(c)	„ 4 „ „		—	3	3
					—
					114
					—

Lodger Applications

			<i>Resident in Uttoxeter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a)	Requiring 2 Bedroom accommodation		47	14	61
(b)	„ 3 „ „		2	3	5
					—
					66
					—

Bungalow Applications

<i>Resident in Uttoxeter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>
10	7	17

Bed-sitter Applications

<i>Resident in Uttoxeter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>
18	19	37

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Holly Dene,
High Street,
Uttoxeter,
Staffs.
August, 1970.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Uttoxeter Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the work of the Public Health Inspectorate for the year 1969.

The past year has seen extensive progress in the re-development of Uttoxeter, and it is becoming obvious that a changing pattern is emerging in relation to shopping facilities serving the area.

There are now 4 comparatively large Supermarket type shops in the Urban district—these while no doubt an asset in many ways do present some problems to the refuse collection service.

Fortunately the department is now equipped with a compression type of refuse collection vehicle, well capable of handling large amounts of bulky shop refuse.

The limited land available for the disposal of refuse again merits reference, and once more I must draw attention to the need to economise in the use of land, and to the initial need for mechanical disposal of refuse by either incineration or pulverisation.

In relation to slum clearance, it is regretted that for various reasons demolition of houses in Clearance Areas has not been carried out as quickly as one might hope. The result has been that these areas have presented an unsightly appearance although there has been little vandalism to record.

The Housing Act, 1969, when fully implemented, should go far towards improving the quality of the older houses and the general environment.

I would record my appreciation of the work done by my Deputy, Mr. H. Nutter, and also my Clerk/Typist, Miss R. Hodgkins.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. F. WARD.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Notices Served

<i>Notices served during Year</i>	<i>No. Served</i>	<i>No. Complied with (Served 1969 and previously)</i>
Informal notices and letters as to general matters	21	23
Verbal notices	35	33
Informal notices to provide dustbins	20	20
<i>Statutory Notices :</i>		
(a) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil
(b) Public Health Act, 1936	Nil	Nil

Complaints received and dealt with during the year

Total number received	236
Drainage, housing, and general matters	47
Rodent and insect infestation	189

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Collection

Two refuse collection vehicles are now in regular use, they are:—

- (i) a 16/18 cu. yd. Shelvoke and Drewry fore and aft tipper, purchased September, 1965.
- (ii) a Dennis Paxit 111C, purchased in April, 1969, which replaced a 1958 Shelvoke and Drewry fore and aft tipper.

The Dennis Paxit 111C is a continuous loading machine with compression mechanism.

By using this type of vehicle it has been possible to rearrange the collections and dispense with the separate collection of trade waste paper.

The crew of this vehicle consists of a driver and four loaders. The crew of the smaller machine consists of a loader/driver and two loaders.

Throughout the year with minor exceptions these men have maintained a regular weekly collection to every property in the town.

The Morris Eagle side loader previously used for trade waste paper collection is now solely an auxiliary vehicle used when the regular vehicles are off the road for repairs or servicing.

Disposal

All refuse is taken to the by-pass tip where one man, using an International 3434 mechanical shovel, is employed.

This machine has proved to be a valuable asset in controlling the tip and with regular treatments against insects has enabled the tip to be operated satisfactorily.

Trade Waste

Charges are made for the collection of trade waste paper which from May 1969 has been collected with other refuse.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

A rodent operative is employed for duties in both the Urban and Rural areas and works under the supervision of your Public Health Inspectors.

Throughout the district a free service of rodent disinfection is provided for residential property, while the cost of the work at business premises is rechargeable. In seven cases contracts have been entered into for disinfection work at business premises.

The following is a copy of the Annual Report for 1969 as submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

<i>Properties other than Sewers</i>	<i>TYPE OF PROPERTY</i>	
	<i>Non-Agricultural</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
Number of properties in district	3,645	32
Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	90	—
*Number infested by (i) Rats	28	—
(ii) Mice	26	—
Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	208	3
*Number infested by (i) Rats	24	8
(ii) Mice	9	4

*i.e. number of infestations.

FUMIGATION WORK

The following table gives the number of treatments carried out :

Pest	Cock-roaches	Plaster Beetles	Wood-worm	Ants	Bugs	Wasps
Premises Infested	37	1	12	30	1	16
No. of Treatments	60	1	12	30	3	16

Regular treatments were carried out on the refuse tip to prevent a build up of insect infestation.

NIGHTSOIL COLLECTION SERVICE

The Uttoxeter Rural District Council undertakes the emptying of all pails after Race Meetings and other outside events held on the Racecourse.

They also empty weekly 12 pails from private dwellings.

HOUSING

Houses demolished

The following 13 houses were included in returns to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government as having been demolished.

27, 29, 31, 33, Bridge Street.

16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, Church Street.

9/11, Willisford's Yard, Stone Road.

16, 18, Stone Road.

All these houses were in Clearance Areas, Nos. 22, 26, Church Street and 33, Bridge Street, were acquired under Section 43 of the Housing Act, 1957.

Families displaced

Five families involving a total of seven persons were displaced from unfit properties.

Houses made fit

30, Park Street.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

At the end of the year there were 7 licensed sites in the area, each site being for one caravan only.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following table gives details of the number and class of premises on the register, inspections made and persons employed.

<i>Class of premises</i>	<i>No. of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total No. of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices	2	34	4
Retail Shops	2	77	15
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	1	—
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	1	10	5
Fuel Storage Depots	1	1	1
TOTALS	6	123	25

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered
Premises 56

<i>Class of Workplace</i>	<i>No. of persons employed</i>
Offices	253
Retail Shops	404
Wholesale Depts., Warehouses	2
Catering Establishments open to the public	83
Canteens	—
Fuel Storage Depots	8
Totals	750
Total Males	305
Total Females	445

Number of Informal Notices served during 1969 : 12

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

<i>No. of Contraventions found</i>		<i>No. of Contraventions found</i>	
Cleanliness	4	Sitting facilities	—
Overcrowding	—	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	—
Temperature	3	Eating facilities	—
Ventilation	2	Floors, passages and stairs	3
Lighting	3	Fencing, exposed parts machinery	—
Sanitary conveniences	2	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	—
Washing facilities	1	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	—
Supply of drinking water	1	Prohibition of heavy work	—
Clothing accommodation	1	First aid	5
		Other matters.....	—
		TOTAL	25

REPORTED ACCIDENTS

<i>Workplace</i>	<i>No. Reported</i>		<i>Total No. Investigated</i>	<i>Action Recommended</i>			
	<i>Fatal</i>	<i>Non-Fatal</i>		<i>Prosecution</i>	<i>Formal warning</i>	<i>Informal warning</i>	<i>No action</i>
Retail shops	—	2	2	—	—	2	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	—	3	3	—	—	2	1

Analysis of reported accidents

<i>Cause of injury</i>	<i>Retail shops</i>	<i>Catering establishments open to the public, canteens</i>
Falls of persons	2	—
Handling goods	—	1

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	35	11	2	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	9	5	Nil	Nil
Total	44	16	2	Nil

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remed'd (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	—	—	—
Total	3	2	—	1	—

CINEMATOGRAPH ACT, 1909 and 1952

The licence for the Elite Cinema was granted after an inspection of the premises had been made in conjunction with a Fire Prevention Officer of the County Fire Brigade.

THEATRES ACT, 1968

The Theatres Act, 1968 replaced the Theatres Act, 1843, under which Theatre licences had been issued in the Uttoxeter Urban area.

The Staffordshire County Council delegated the powers of licensing under the new Act to the Uttoxeter Urban District Council in the latter part of 1969.

The licensing procedure and charges differ from the old Act, and no new licences were issued by this Council in 1969.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There are three licensed Slaughterhouses in the Urban area. All three Slaughterhouses are in old premises which have been altered and improved in order to comply with the regulations made under the Slaughterhouse Act.

Contraventions of the regulations have been dealt with informally and in the main the slaughterhouse occupiers have kept the premises in a reasonable condition.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

The above legislation requires the licensing of persons to slaughter and stun animals in slaughterhouses and knacker yards, 12 licences were granted during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One shop in the Urban area is licensed for use as a Pet Shop.

FOOD INSPECTION

Particulars of Food Inspection during 1969

(a) Meat: Carcasses inspected and condemnations made

Carcasses inspected and condemned	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	728	10	9	2,475	2,143
Number not inspected	—	—	—	—	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	96	3	—	75	102
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcass condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	10
Cysticerci					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

(b) Meat Specimens Examined

The number of meat specimens from slaughterhouses submitted to laboratories for examination 10

(c) Unsound food surrendered or condemned

1. Meat	Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.		Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
(a) Slaughterhouses							
(i) carcass meat	—	1	56	}	1	7	56
(ii) offal	1	6	—				
(b) retail shops							
(i) carcass meat	—	—	90	}	—	—	90
(ii) offal	—	—	—				
2. Canned meats .....	.....	.....	.....		—	—	56
3. Other canned foods .....	.....	.....	.....		—	2	—
4. Other foods .....	.....	.....	.....		—	3	—
Total					1	13	90

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

(a) The number of food premises subject to these Regulations grouped in categories of trade is as follows :—

Catering establishments (including snack bars)	6
Grocers and provision dealers	19
Dairymen	7
Butchers	7
Fishmongers (including those selling fried fish)	5
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	4
Bread and flour Confectioners	2
Tobacconists, Confectioners etc.	7
Public Houses, Clubs, Hotels and Boarding Houses	27
Works Canteens	6
School Canteens and Kitchens	7
	<hr/>
	97

(b) POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no poultry processing premises in the district.

(c) The following items in contravention of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 were dealt with during 1969.

- (1) Teacake containing small portion of tin foil.
- (2) Mouldy chocolate Swiss roll.
- (3) Mites in bag of flour.
- (4) Adhesive finger dressing in meat roll.
- (5) Mouldy potted brawn.
- (6) Box of mouldy chocolates.

MILK AND FOOD SAMPLING

Results of Milk Samples taken during 1969 by the County Milk Sampling Officers

Samples of milk are tested for cleanliness, efficient pasteurisation and sterilisation, and the presence of tuberculosis and brucellosis organisms.

<i>Test</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Void</i>
Methylene Blue	121	115	3	3
Phosphatase	84	84	—	—
U.H.T.	4	4	—	—
Brucellosis	38	37	1	—
Biological	2	2	—	—

Informal Milk Samples collected during 1969.

Retail Milks (i.e. excluding milk from schools, hospitals, etc.)

<i>Total</i>	<i>Un- treated</i>	<i>Untreated Channel Island</i>	<i>Past- eurised</i>	<i>Pasteurised Channel Island</i>	<i>Steril- ised</i>	<i>Ultra Heat Treated</i>
	S. U.	S. U.	S. U.	S. U.	S. U.	S. U.
16	6 —	— —	7 —	1 —	— —	2 —

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Milk Samples taken by Headquarters District during 1969.

<i>Designation</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated</i>
Untreated Milk	650	648	2
Untreated Channel Islands Milk	8	8	—

In respect of the two adulterated samples of Untreated Milk containing added water, further samples were taken and found to be “Genuine.” One further sample of Untreated Milk initially reported as being below the required standard in milk-fat was subsequently proved by “Appeal-to-Cow” samples to be naturally poor.

General Foods

Number of samples taken	.....	.....	.....	49
Number of samples genuine	.....	.....	.....	47
Number of samples adulterated	.....	.....	.....	2

Bread Sauce Mix	Pork Sausage with
Butter Crisp Biscuits	preservative—3
Baking Powder	Puff Cracknels
Beef Spread	Pea with Ham Soup
Blackcurrant Syrup with added	Quick Porridge
vitamin (B.P.)	Ravioli in Tomato Sauce
Cornish Dairy Ice Cream	Royal Game Soup
Crab Spread with Butter	Rum—3
Crispy Fry Potato Mix	Skinless Pork Sausage
Chocolate Cake	with preservative
Demi-Sel full fat soft cheese	Stewed Steak with Gravy—2
Diet milk chocolate	Sweetened Grapefruit Juice
Fruit Salad	Starched reduced slice
Ground Almonds	Stilton Cheese
Instant mashed potato flake	Tomato Ketchup
Instant coffee	Tea
Lemon squash blended with pure	White Bread
natural honey	Whisky—4
Lemon cheese	Welsh Rarebit Cheese
Multivitamins with Iron (B.P.C.)	Spread
Meat Balls in Brown Onion Gravy	Minced Beef
Meat Paste Chicken	Margarine
Minced Beef with Gravy—2	

Particulars of adulterated samples

54 A/S—Pork Sausage with preservative—Formal.	
12.5% deficient of its proper proportion of meat	Manufacturers prosecuted — Fined £20. Costs £7.17s. 0d.
84 A/S Tomato Ketchup—Formal.	
51.6% deficient of the minimum quantity of tomato solids.	Manufacturers cautioned.

